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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Report on the twenty-fifth session (11 December 2015 and 23-27 May 2016)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session, to be held on 1 and 2 December 2016, will be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2016/30/Add.1).

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Executive summary

The present summary has been prepared pursuant to the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council", in which it is stated that the subsidiary bodies of the Council should, inter alia, include in their reports an executive summary.

The Commission held its twenty-fifth regular session from 23 to 27 May 2016. The present document contains the report on the twenty-fifth session and, in chapter I, contains the text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission and/or recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly.

At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission considered strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions, the integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including issues related to the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, and other crime prevention and criminal justice matters, as well as the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth Crime Congress. Furthermore, the Commission considered the use and application of United Nations standards and norms, world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission also considered its contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1.

The prominent theme for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission was "Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols", which was also the topic of the thematic discussion held during the session on 24 May 2016.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The Commission recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the following draft resolutions: (a) "Restorative justice in criminal matters"; and (b) "Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention". The Commission also recommended for adoption by the Council a decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-sixth session".

Furthermore, the Commission adopted the following resolutions and decision: (a) "Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal"; (b) "Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers"; (c) "Strengthening crime prevention in support of sustainable development, including sustainable tourism"; and (d) "Report of the

Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute".

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[1] should be held,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development, and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

[1] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments in staying fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[2]

Recalling its resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, in which it endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice",

Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015,

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fourteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[3]

2. *Reiterates* its invitation to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public

[2] See E/CN.15/2007/6.
[3] E/CN.15/2016/11.

Participation,[4] adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Qatar to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and also welcomes the funding agreement signed on 27 November 2015 between the Government of Qatar and the Office;

4. *Invites* Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requests the Secretary-General to include those suggestions in the report on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth Congress to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session;

5. *Recommends* that, building on the experience and the success of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme and the agenda items and workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress be interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics be streamlined and limited in number, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to approve at its twenty-sixth session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress.

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Restorative justice in criminal matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/26 of 28 July 1999, entitled "Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice", in which the Council requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider the desirability of formulating United Nations standards in the field of mediation and restorative justice,

Recalling also its resolutions 2000/14 of 27 July 2000 and 2002/12 of 24 July 2002, both entitled "Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters",

[4] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

Taking note with appreciation of the *Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes*[5] prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which provides an overview of key considerations in the implementation of participatory responses to crime based on a restorative justice approach, and taking note of the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing capacity-building activities on the use of restorative justice processes, in particular in the context of juvenile justice,

Taking into account the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[6]

Noting the discussions on restorative justice during the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under the agenda item entitled "Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process",[7]

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", in particular the action on restorative justice in order to follow up the commitments undertaken in paragraph 28 of the Vienna Declaration,[8]

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, and recalling the "United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples",[9]

Taking note further of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which includes in Sustainable Development Goal 16 a call for ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels,

Emphasizing that in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, Member States stressed the need to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment, which may include restorative justice,

Emphasizing also that the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, recognize that an important and highly effective way of reducing the number of children in contact with the justice system is through diversion measures, restorative justice programmes and the use of non-coercive treatment and education programmes as alternative measures to judicial proceedings, and taking note of the efforts of the United Nations Office on

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.IV.15.
[6] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.
[7] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8), chap. V, sect. E.
[8] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.
[9] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Children's Fund in developing a global programme in this regard,

Noting the discussions on restorative juvenile justice at the World Congress on Juvenile Justice, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 January 2015,

Noting with appreciation General Assembly resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, in which Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States affirmed their endeavour, inter alia, to review or reform their restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration,

Recognizing that the use of restorative justice does not prejudice the right of States to prosecute alleged offenders, that participants in restorative justice processes must be protected by appropriate safeguards and that restorative justice processes should take into account the principle of proportionality and be used only with the free, informed and voluntary consent of the victim and the offender,

Reaffirming our shared commitment to universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recognizing that restorative justice processes can be adapted to established criminal justice systems and complement those systems, taking into account legal, social, economic and cultural circumstances,

Recognizing the need to ensure that restorative justice processes are gender-sensitive and uphold the rule of law,

Taking into account that restorative justice processes, such as victim-offender mediation, community and family group conferencing, circle sentencing, peacemaking and truth and reconciliation commissions, can contribute to a wide range of beneficial outcomes, including redressing the harm done to the victims, holding offenders accountable for their actions and engaging the community in the resolution of conflict,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek comments from Member States, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other relevant stakeholders with experience in restorative justice processes, on the use and application of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, annexed to its resolution 2002/12 of 24 July 2002, and on national experiences and best practices in using and applying restorative justice processes;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a meeting of restorative justice experts in collaboration with Member States, relevant United Nations entities, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, and other relevant stakeholders with experience in restorative justice processes, in order to review the use and application of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in

criminal matters, as well as new developments and innovative approaches in the area of restorative justice;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to facilitate restorative justice processes, in accordance with national law, including through the establishment of procedures or guidelines on the conditions for such services;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to assist one another in the exchange of experiences on restorative justice, the development and implementation of research, training or other programmes and activities to stimulate discussion, including through relevant regional initiatives;

5. *Invites* Member States to consider providing technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, upon request, including through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to assist them in the development and implementation of restorative justice programmes, where appropriate;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop training materials on restorative justice and continue to offer training and other capacity-building opportunities in this regard, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and to make available and disseminate information on successful restorative justice models and practices, in close coordination with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of restorative juvenile justice;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its session following the meeting of experts referred to in paragraph 2 above, on the outcome of the meeting and on other efforts made in implementing this resolution;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for those purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Draft resolution II

Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child[11] for States parties to that Convention, and recalling other relevant international legal instruments, standards and norms concerning the rights and well-being of the child, including the United Nations Model Strategies and

[10] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[12]

Recalling the international standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[13] and the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,[14]

Mindful of the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[15] in particular the fundamental principles and the general provisions on prevention contained therein, which, inter alia, place the involvement of children in criminal activities at the core of crime prevention in society and recommend society-wide efforts with a child-centred approach focusing on the well-being of young persons, a comprehensive, multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach to the prevention of the involvement of children in criminal activities and youth crime, and the development of progressive and systematic prevention policies in order to provide opportunities to meet the varying needs of young persons and safeguard their well-being, development, rights and interests,

Mindful also of relevant provisions of the United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children in conflict with the law, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)[16] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[17] and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[18]

Emphasizing the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, which, in its resolution, stressed the importance of preventing incidents of violence against children and of responding in a timely manner to support child victims of violence, including to prevent their revictimization, and invited Member States to adopt knowledge-based, comprehensive and multisectoral prevention strategies and policies to address the factors that give rise to violence against children and that expose them to the risk of violence,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to implement the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Welcoming also the adoption by the General Assembly of the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015

[12] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.
[13] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.
[14] Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.
[15] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.
[16] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.
[17] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.
[18] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",[19]

Emphasizing that the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development may benefit from support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to Member States in the application and implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, the development and implementation of national crime prevention strategies and action plans and sector-specific projects aimed at the prevention of the involvement of children in criminal activities, youth crime and victimization and violence against women and children, and access to justice and social reintegration of offenders,

Emphasizing also in this context, the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 16 ("Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels") and its targets of significantly reducing all forms of violence, ending abuse, exploitation and violence against children, promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all, and Sustainable Development Goal 11 ("Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"), which requires engagement with local authorities to foster community cohesion and personal security through the management and planning of cities and human settlements,

Being aware of the benefit of providing, where necessary, a socially and emotionally safe and supportive environment for the empowerment of young people in order to prevent the recruitment and involvement of youth in any kind of violent crime,[20]

Recognizing the need to strengthen national, regional and international efforts in developing holistic policies and strategies aimed at preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities,

Recognizing also the importance of integrating crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, placing particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth, including those in vulnerable situations, and of encouraging partnerships between all appropriate levels of government and relevant stakeholders within civil society in order to strengthen and sustain effective crime prevention strategies, programmes and initiatives, as appropriate, and promote a culture of peace and non-violence,

Recognizing further the need for an integrated and comprehensive approach to countering crime, inter alia, urban crime, by addressing social and economic root causes related to crime and criminal justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to continue strengthening the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information, and strongly encouraged Member States to share such data and information with the

[19] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[20] See General Assembly resolution 70/254, entitled "Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism".

Office, and noting that States should do so while preserving the best interest of the child,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 69/195 of 18 December 2014, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States, and recognized the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, recommending that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated,

Recalling further its resolution 2015/24 of 21 July 2015, in which the Council recognized the importance and cross-cutting nature of information and statistics in developing and supporting public policies at the national, regional and global levels, as well as in measuring the implementation of relevant international instruments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop, in consultation with Member States, technical and methodological tools to assist countries in producing and disseminating accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, and to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States in order to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and report data on crime and criminal justice,

Expressing concern about the large number of children and youth who may or may not be in conflict with the law but who are abandoned, neglected, abused, exploited, exposed to drug abuse and are in marginal circumstances and in general at social risk,

Convinced of the importance of preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, supporting the rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses and other children at risk of such involvement and victimization, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children in vulnerable situations, such as children of incarcerated parents, and convinced also that such holistic crime prevention and criminal justice responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of the child and a gender perspective,

Reaffirming the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[21] which emphasizes that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness that supports the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities, and stresses the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts,

1. *Urges* Member States to mainstream crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth with a gender perspective into all relevant social and economic

[21] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

policies and programmes, including those addressing education, health, civic participation, socioeconomic opportunities, information and communications technology and public safety and security, in order to protect children and youth from social marginalization and exclusion and to reduce their risk of becoming victims or offenders;

2. *Encourages* Member States to conduct further research on the involvement of children and youth in gang-related crime and to exchange, among Member States and with relevant international and regional organizations, experiences and information on effective and relevant crime prevention programmes and policies, in order to address through innovative approaches the impact of urban crime and gang-related crime on children and youth, fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and aiming at facilitating social reintegration of children and youth;

3. *Welcomes* the deliberations of the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session, at which the Commission endorsed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes as an international statistical standard for the collection of data from both administrative records and statistical surveys and as an analytical tool to elicit specific information on factors driving crime, and invites Member States to continue to support the implementation of the International Classification, as appropriate, in order to improve the quality and availability of statistics on youth crime and the involvement of children in criminal activities;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and implement policies with a view to preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to judicial proceedings and to detention, where appropriate, such as diversion and restorative justice, and consider adopting reintegration strategies for children and youth in conflict with the law, consistent with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time and that the use of pretrial detention for children, wherever possible, should be avoided, all of which can contribute to the prevention of recidivism;

5. *Encourages* Member States to enhance capacity-building of criminal justice professionals and institutions in the area of crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth by providing gender- and child-sensitive training to understand, recognize and effectively respond to all forms of deeply distressing or disturbing experiences of children and youth;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to enhance cooperation and coordination at all levels, including with relevant non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, in order to better identify, understand, prevent and respond to the involvement of children and youth in criminal activities, and to share information, while preserving the child's best interests, and knowledge and best practices regarding youth crime prevention;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to continue its efforts in promoting, as necessary, the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, disaggregated by sex and age, and

systematic research on particular situations of social risk and exploitation of children and youth in criminal activities in all forms and manifestations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make full use of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[13] and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[15] as appropriate, in the wider context of their national economic and social policies, in order to strengthen gender-sensitive crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth and criminal justice approaches leading to adequate responses to crime in all its forms and manifestations including emerging forms of crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request, based on national needs and priorities, in the implementation of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[12] through the global programme developed in this regard;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in view of its specific mandates in crime prevention and criminal justice and in terrorism prevention, to continue its work on the prevention of the recruitment and exploitation of children and youth by any violent criminal group or terrorist group;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

C. Draft decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

3. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-sixth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session;

(b) Reaffirms Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
   (a) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
   (c) Working methods of the Commission;
   (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
4. Thematic discussion on comprehensive and integrated crime prevention strategies: public participation, social policies and education in support of the rule of law.
5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
   (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
   (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
   (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
   (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
   (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
7. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
8. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
9. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up, review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-sixth session.

D. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

4. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 25/1

Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recognizing that, although differences exist between the crimes of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, both crimes are related to the shortage of human organs used in organ transplantation, which suggests the necessity of preventing and responding to both crimes in an effective and coordinated manner,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[22] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[23]

Recognizing that the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[24] inter alia, promotes universal ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol,

Recognizing also the need for a multidisciplinary approach to combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/156 of 20 December 2004, entitled "Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs", and 70/179 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons",

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs,[25]

Recalling further its resolution 23/2 of 16 May 2014, entitled "Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of

[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[23] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[24] General Assembly resolution 64/293.
[25] E/CN.15/2006/10.

organ removal", in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to conduct a study on trafficking in human organs based on the analysis of information provided by Member States and invited Member States to provide both data and extrabudgetary resources for that purpose,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[26] which reaffirms the commitment by Member States to take immediate and effective measures to, inter alia, eradicate forced labour and end modern slavery and trafficking in persons,

Welcoming also the efforts made at the international, regional and national levels to prevent and combat trafficking in organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Taking note of the Agreement on the Cooperation of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues of 2005, and noting the opening for signature on 25 March 2015 of the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs,[27]

Taking note with appreciation of the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation, endorsed by the sixty-third World Health Assembly in its resolution 63.22 of 21 May 2010,

Taking note with appreciation also of the joint study by the United Nations and the Council of Europe in 2009 entitled *Trafficking in Organs, Tissues and Cells and Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of the Removal of Organs*,

Welcoming the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assessment toolkit entitled *Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal*,

Noting with concern that the crimes of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, wherever they occur, constitute a form of exploitation and an offence against the human dignity of the victims, and condemning the involvement of criminal groups and unethical medical professionals in criminal offences involving the unauthorized removal or implantation of organs and the illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions with respect to human organs, as well as trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, which may, in some cases, affect the integrity and the functioning of health-care systems,

Convinced of the need to strengthen international and regional cooperation, as well as national coordination, for the effective prevention and combating of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, wherever these crimes occur,

Noting the need to protect living donors by preventing their exploitation by traffickers in human organs,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting and protecting the rights of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, and of providing assistance as applicable,

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[26] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[27] *Council of Europe Treaty Series*, No. 216.

Determined, in accordance with relevant national legislation, to investigate, prosecute and punish those who facilitate, engage in, or profit from trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, to prevent the provision of safe haven to those found responsible for these crimes and to implement anti-money-laundering measures to identify and confiscate proceeds of these crimes,

Acknowledging gaps in knowledge about trafficking in human organs and human tissues, fluids and cells and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, which may entail the need to enhance data collection and research in order to determine the magnitude and scope of the problems of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Recognizing that reliable and verifiable data may contribute to understanding the magnitude and scope of the offence of trafficking in human organs, including the possible involvement of terrorist groups in the crime in some cases, and the possibility that the proceeds of this crime may be used for financing terrorism,

1. *Urges* Member States to prevent and combat trafficking in human organs and to uphold accountability through measures that may include preventing and, in accordance with relevant national legislation, investigating, prosecuting and punishing the unauthorized removal or implantation of organs and the illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions in respect of human organs, as well as trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal;

2. *Encourages* Member States to make use of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assessment toolkit entitled *Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal*;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to consider taking the following measures in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation:

(a) Strengthening legislative measures, including by reviewing, developing or amending them, as appropriate, to prevent and combat trafficking in human organs, which may include prosecution for illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions in respect of human organs;

(b) Strengthening regulatory oversight of relevant medical facilities and the medical professionals thereof;

(c) Providing training and capacity-building, when necessary, for law enforcement and border control officials as well as medical professionals to identify potential cases of organ trafficking and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal;

(d) Conducting awareness-raising campaigns aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in human organs by informing the general public, including potential donors and vulnerable members of society, of the risks associated with these crimes and of their rights with respect to organ transplantation;

4. *Further encourages* Member States to share experiences and good practices in and information on preventing, combating and prosecuting trafficking in human organs and its new modalities, as well as trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs

and Crime Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal;

5. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen international cooperation in responding to these crimes, as provided for in relevant and applicable law, including domestic and international law;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in carrying out the study on trafficking in human organs requested by the Commission in its resolution 23/2, based on the analysis of information provided by Member States, to engage in a dialogue with relevant intergovernmental international organizations, where appropriate, in close consultation with Member States, to enable it to collect data and analyse instances of human organ trafficking and relevant prosecutions, as well as to collect examples of applicable legislation, while bearing in mind that the data on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal is being gathered for the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/179 of 17 December 2015;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to solicit, in the context of the study, the views of Member States on the advisability of developing, within the Office, guidelines, including legislative, administrative and regulatory guidelines, on combating trafficking in human organs that may be used by Member States in their domestic jurisdictions;

8. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to prepare the study for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-seventh session;

9. *Encourages* Member States to provide, upon request, relevant information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the preparation of the study;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide capacity-building and technical assistance to States, upon request, to assist them in strengthening national capacities to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of organ removal and, based on the results of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime study, trafficking in human organs;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 25/2

Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[28] which enshrines the key principles of equality before the law and the presumption of innocence, as well as the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, established by law, along with all the guarantees necessary for the defence of anyone charged with a penal offence, other minimum guarantees and the entitlement to be tried without undue delay,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[29] in particular its article 14, which states that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled to be tried in his or her presence and to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing or assigned to him or her where the interests of justice so require, in a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 67/187 of 20 December 2012, containing the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, which states that legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law and that it is a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, as a precondition to exercising such rights and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process,

Recognizing that certain groups are entitled to additional protection or are more vulnerable when involved with the criminal justice system, and noting in that regard that the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems have provided specific provisions for women, children, victims of crime and groups with special needs,

Reaffirming the definitions of "legal aid", "legal aid provider" and "legal aid service providers" as defined in the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, and in this context recognizing that States employ different models for the provision of legal aid, including public defenders, private lawyers, contract lawyers, pro bono schemes, bar associations, paralegals and others,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development", which includes under Sustainable Development Goal 16 a call for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all, strengthening relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, and the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at

[28] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[29] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

all levels, as part of a balanced and integrated approach to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions: economic, social and environmental,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 70/175 of 17 December 2015, containing the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), which underscores the rights of prisoners, including those under arrest, held prior to trial or convicted, to be informed of their right to access to legal advice, including through legal aid schemes, and procedures for making requests or complaints, and be provided with adequate opportunity, time and facilities to be visited by and to communicate and consult with a legal adviser of their own choice or a legal aid provider and have access to effective legal aid,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/229 of 21 December 2010, containing the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988, containing the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, principle 11 of which states that a detained person shall have the right to defend himself or herself or to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law,

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[30] in which Member States are called on to take steps, in accordance with their domestic laws, to promote access to justice, to consider the provision of legal aid to those who need it and to enable the effective assertion of their rights in the criminal justice system,

Recalling also the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[31] and noting the need to reduce pretrial detention, where appropriate, and promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms, including during pretrial detention,

Recalling further the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[32] in which Member States are called upon to continue the development of specialized networks of practitioners, including legal aid providers and defence lawyers, to exchange information and share good practices and expertise and to support community initiatives and foster the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and invited Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to

[30] General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.
[31] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.
[32] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/24 of 26 July 2007 on international cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa,

Welcoming the publication of *Early Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Processes: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners* and the launch by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the *Model Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems with Commentaries*,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the first International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 to 26 June 2014, with the attendance of over 250 legal aid policymakers and practitioners from 67 countries, including representatives of Ministries of Justice, the judiciary, public defender offices and bar associations, as well as legal aid lawyers, community-based paralegals, members of civil society and experts, and takes note of their efforts to discuss common challenges in providing access to effective legal aid services in criminal justice systems and to propose practical and achievable solutions through the Johannesburg Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;

2. *Invites* Member States, in line with the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[32] to participate in the second International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, to be held in Buenos Aires in November 2016, and in this context requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make available any ensuing report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to ensure effective legal aid, including for victims of crime, consistent with their domestic legislation and in line with the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;[33]

4. *Encourages* Member States, in line with the recommendations in the Johannesburg Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems and consistent with the Doha Declaration and their national legislation, to provide legal aid, where possible, to facilitate the sharing of information and best practices among legal aid providers, making the best possible use of existing information and communication platforms, and to share expertise on the development of national-level indicators for target 16.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Invites* Member States to encourage, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders as appropriate, the development of national, regional and international specialized networks of legal aid providers to exchange information and share good practices and expertise, including by considering, in the context of deliberations at

[33] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

the second International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, potential options for establishing a global virtual network to facilitate legal aid providers at the national, regional and international levels to establish contact;

6. *Encourages* Member States, in line with the Doha Declaration, to collaborate with civil society and other relevant stakeholders to foster the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all, including awareness of their rights and the provision of legal aid;

7. *Urges* Member States, in line with the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[34] and relevant and applicable international human rights instruments, to ensure that children in contact with the justice system are informed of their rights and have prompt access to legal assistance and, where appropriate, legal aid, during police interrogation and while in police detention, and that they may consult their legal representative freely and fully confidentially;

8. *Also urges* Member States, in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[35] to ensure that women in contact with the justice system are informed of their rights and have prompt access to legal assistance and, where appropriate, legal aid, during police interrogation and while in police detention, and that they may consult their legal representative freely and fully confidentially;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with other United Nations agencies to continue to develop and disseminate, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, relevant tools such as best practices, handbooks and training manuals, and to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of legal aid, and to continue reporting at future sessions of the Commission on its efforts in this regard;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for those purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

[34] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.
[35] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

Resolution 25/3

Strengthening crime prevention in support of sustainable development, including sustainable tourism

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the declarations adopted by the Twelfth and Thirteenth United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[36,37] in particular their recognition of the importance of effective, fair, humane and accountable crime prevention and criminal justice systems and institutions comprising them as a central component of the rule of law, and their acknowledgement that sustainable development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing,

Mindful of the provisions contained in the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[38]

Recalling the importance of integrating crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes that place particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth,

Noting that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 includes sustainable tourism,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives of States in the sphere of tourism, development and public security, such as the "First regional congress on tourism, development and security for all: a forum for facilitating citizen and tourist security in Central America and the Dominican Republic", held in San Salvador from 15 to 17 November 2015,

Expressing concern that public spaces, places drawing crowds and tourist settings have been targeted by terrorists,

Taking into account the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Tourism Organization signed in 2012,

Recalling its resolution 22/4 of 26 April 2013, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships",

Recognizing the impact that organized crime and terrorism have on sustainable development, including sustainable tourism,

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[36] Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World (General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex).

[37] Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation (General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex).

[38] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

Stressing the need for responsible tourism and its beneficial socioeconomic impact on local communities, the economic empowerment of women through tourism, fair tourism, the protection of children against all forms of exploitation in tourism, the prevention of trafficking in human beings and in cultural artefacts, respect for intangible cultural heritage, the protection of tourists as consumers and the provision of unbiased information to tourists,

1. *Encourages* Member States to integrate crime prevention measures into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including policies and programmes addressing employment, education and poverty, and into policies to promote sustainable tourism, and to exchange successful experiences and best practices in this regard;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen their crime prevention strategies in order to contribute to sustainable development, including sustainable tourism, and to adequately respond to criminal and terrorist threats to the tourism sector;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization, within their respective mandates to support, upon request, the efforts of States and subregional, regional and international organizations in the implementation of their strategies and activities to strengthen crime prevention and sustainable development, including sustainable tourism;

4. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Decision 25/1

Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 7th meeting, on 26 May 2016, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decided to transmit the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on the major activities of the Institute (E/CN.15/2016/8) to the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with article IV, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

Chapter II

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

5. At its 2nd and 5th meetings, on 23 May and 25 May 2016, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

"Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

"(a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

"(c) Working methods of the Commission;

"(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters."

6. For its consideration of agenda item 3, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/2-E/CN.15/2016/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/3-E/CN.15/2016/3);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019 (E/CN.7/2016/12-E/CN.15/2016/12);

(d) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019: part two — biennial programme plan for programme 13, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice (A/71/6 (Prog. 13) and Corr.1).

7. The Director of the Division for Management made an introductory statement.

8. Under agenda item 3, a statement was made by the observer for the Dominican Republic on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. Statements were made by the representatives of France, the Russian Federation, Colombia, Guatemala, Pakistan, Thailand, Brazil, Sweden, China, Japan, United States of America, Canada and the Republic of Korea.

9. Statements were also made by the observers for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Norway and Australia.

Deliberations

10. It was noted that the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2015 provided a valuable overview of the programmatic activities of the Office. Several speakers emphasized the importance, relevance and results of UNODC technical cooperation programmes and requested UNODC to ensure close cooperation with other United Nations entities in its activities relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[39] and the Sustainable Development Goals. The need for a clear strategic direction and prioritization of programmes in view of the wide range of UNODC mandates was mentioned. It was also noted that the strategic framework for UNODC should be implemented in full compliance with the 2030 Agenda. Reference was made to the need to integrate data collection, analysis and related policy formulation into the programming and work of UNODC on Goal 16.

11. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and noted the working group's valuable contribution to fostering the transparency and accountability of the Office and enabling a constructive dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat.

12. Some speakers expressed concerns regarding the Office's financial situation, notably its implications for the Office's operations, management and ability to implement its core mandates. Member States were called upon to provide increased general purpose resources and enhanced technical support to UNODC. Speakers stressed the importance of continuing efforts to reach higher levels of predictable and flexible funding, broaden the donor base and increase cost efficiency, notably through cost-saving measures and tracking of costs.

13. Several speakers called for the continuing evaluation of and more transparent reporting on the implementation of full cost recovery, stressed the need for more cost-efficiency measures at UNODC headquarters and cautioned that implementation of full cost recovery should not pose risks for the delivery of mandated programmes and the viability of field offices. One speaker called for an assessment of the provisional implementation of full cost recovery before it became a permanent tool, in particular an assessment of its impact on programme delivery and the field office network, and requested timely disclosure of relevant information to start in 2016. Several speakers requested UNODC to ensure an appropriate distribution of programme support cost funds between headquarters and field offices and highlighted the need for consistency and transparency in the application of full cost recovery. In the context of further improving reporting and results-based management by UNODC, several speakers highlighted the important work of the Independent Evaluation Unit. The need for improved accounting, results-based financial management and regular evaluation of all UNODC activities was emphasized.

14. Some speakers highlighted the importance of ensuring a transparent and successful implementation of Umoja without loss of reporting capacity or burdening

[39] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

programme delivery, despite the challenges in implementation. They called for the timely deployment of the financial reporting module to resume financial reporting capacity in view of the discontinuation of the Profi system. One speaker expressed support for Umoja as a means of ultimately allowing for more transparent and straightforward accounting of UNODC programmes.

15. The adoption of Commission resolution 24/3 of 11 December 2015, which included provisions on equitable geographical representation and 50/50 gender balance, was welcomed. Many speakers stressed the importance of continuing efforts for strengthening gender balance and equitable geographical representation within the Office. Speakers expressed the need for enhanced reporting, including statistical data, on gender balance and geographical representation within UNODC and for further opportunities for dialogue with Member States on those issues. It was noted that UNODC would submit documentation on UNODC staff composition to the Commission at its reconvened twenty-fifth session. It was noted that the Secretariat should seek ways to further improve its recruitment policies and to actively reach out to qualified candidates from developing countries, particularly female candidates. The importance of promoting highly qualified professionals within the organization and the implementation of measures, including family-friendly working arrangements, to ensure the work-life balance for staff both at UNODC headquarters and in field offices was also highlighted.

16. UNODC was called upon to systematically mainstream a gender perspective in its work on the implementation of each aspect of the 2030 Agenda, as well as to integrate gender equality in all the dimensions of the Office's work.

17. It was proposed that UNODC once again circulate a note verbale inviting Member States to submit their views on ways to improve the working methods of the Commission. It was also noted that the Commission should continue to adhere to the firm one-month deadline for the submission of draft resolutions. While appreciation was expressed to UNODC for the preparation of annual reports on the standing items on the agenda of the Commission, it was noted that Member States should give serious consideration to whether additional reporting obligations were required. It was also stated that the Commission delegates had the authority and expertise required to engage in dynamic and interactive discussions and to utilize the time and resources that were available to allow for such discussions in the six official languages of the United Nations.

Chapter III

Thematic discussion on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols

18. At its 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th meetings, on 24, 25 and 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Thematic discussion on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols".

19. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretariat containing the discussion guide for the thematic discussion (E/CN.15/2016/6).

20. The prominent theme for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission was decided by the Commission at its reconvened twenty-fourth session in December 2015, bearing in mind Commission decision 18/1, entitled "Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", and past practice.

21. The thematic discussion on item 4 was presided over by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Djemai Boudraa (Algeria), Taro Morinaga (Japan), Shawna Wilson (United States), Ali El Mhamdi (Morocco), Yousef Mohammed Al-Khaldi (Gulf Cooperation Council), Carlos Medina Ramírez (Colombia), Bakhtiyar Hajiyev (Azerbaijan) and Ceren Yazgan (Turkey).

22. The Chair made an introductory statement. An introductory statement was also made by the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch.

23. Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Guatemala, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Japan, Mexico, Germany, France, Thailand, Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran and China. The observers for Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Panama, Iraq, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Belgium, Spain, Indonesia, Nigeria, Australia, Algeria, Portugal, Kuwait, Peru, Norway, Egypt, Armenia and Israel also made statements.

24. The observer for the State of Palestine made a statement. The observer for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) also made a statement. The observers for the International Anti-Corruption Academy, Penal Reform International and the Korean Institute of Criminology also made statements.

A. Summary by the Chair

25. The Chair's summary of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

26. Speakers stressed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestation, as well as violent extremism and radicalization, threatened the security and stability of societies and represented a growing challenge to the international community, thus requiring enhanced levels of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation.

27. Many speakers recognized the need for an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism, which should be implemented in full accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as international human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law. Some speakers called for the development of a comprehensive convention on terrorism.

28. Several speakers stated that terrorism and violent extremism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, culture, civilization or ethnic group. Many speakers recognized the importance of tackling root causes, such as poverty, youth unemployment and social, political, economic and cultural exclusion, which gave rise to conditions conducive to terrorism, while noting that none of those conditions could justify acts of terrorism. It was noted by a number of speakers that States should foster social cohesion, tolerance and inclusiveness in their societies, as well as undertaking rehabilitation efforts, as part of their efforts to prevent terrorism. It was also noted that counter-terrorism efforts should be balanced between prevention and suppression.

29. Many speakers recalled the importance of ratification and full implementation by Member States of the relevant international conventions and protocols, as well as of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[40] and all relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. A number of speakers expressed their support for the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and emphasized the need to implement the relevant provisions of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation.[41]

30. Several speakers highlighted the essential role played by effective criminal justice systems and national institutions in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and the importance of technical assistance, including capacity-building, in this regard.

31. Many speakers highlighted the threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters and shared national experiences and practices in strengthening counter-terrorism legislation and the handling of cases related to terrorism. In this context, some speakers highlighted the increased use of the Internet and social media for terrorist purposes, including for recruitment purposes targeting in particular young people. Reference was also made to the importance of improving bilateral and multilateral intelligence cooperation and the exchange of good practices.

[40] General Assembly resolution 60/288.
[41] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

32. Several speakers referred to the need to increase efforts to tackle the financing of terrorism, including as part of a preventive strategy. The need to effectively combat money-laundering related to the financing of terrorism, using specialized and updated expertise in view of the complexity of investigations, was highlighted by many speakers. Speakers shared examples of effective cooperation on countering the financing of terrorism.

33. The valuable work carried out by UNODC in the effective provision of legal assistance and capacity-building and training for criminal justice officials aimed at preventing and countering terrorism was highlighted. The need to strengthen cooperation in criminal matters at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels in order to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, as well as the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, was also highlighted, and UNODC was called on to provide enhanced support in this regard, in compliance with relevant mandates and with full respect for national sovereignty, upon request from Member States.

34. A number of speakers highlighted linkages between terrorism and various forms of transnational organized crime and noted that such linkages represented a growing challenge for the international community. Other speakers underscored that these were distinct phenomena that should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, bearing in mind the particularities of different regions.

35. The importance of cooperating with civil society and establishing public-private sector partnerships in countering terrorism was stressed.

36. Some speakers stated that emerging issues such as that of children associated with violent extremist groups, as well as concerns regarding the radicalization of foreign terrorist fighters in prisons and their potential return to their countries of origin, called for the utilization of the full range of options available within the criminal justice system, including alternatives to imprisonment, when appropriate.

37. The role of the Vienna-based Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and UNODC as unique forums within the United Nations system for dialogue and cooperation on crime, drugs and criminal justice was stressed.

B. Statements complementing the summary by the Chair

38. The statements made regarding the summary by the Chair at the time of the adoption of the report are provided below.

39. In reference to the third paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 28, above), the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Group of Arab States, stated that the failure to address the remaining unresolved regional conflicts was one of the root causes that created conditions conducive to terrorism. The observer for Algeria and the representative of Qatar expressed their delegations' support for that statement. The observers for Iraq, Tunisia, Yemen, Oman, Libya, Egypt and Kuwait expressed support for that statement as well.

40. In reference to the ninth paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 34, above), the representatives of Brazil and Guatemala considered that during the thematic discussion some countries had highlighted that transnational organized crime was a challenge to be addressed within the realm of public security and that terrorism and transnational organized crime were different phenomena, requiring different remedies. Furthermore, in reference to the twelfth paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 37, above), it was the understanding of the representatives of Brazil and Guatemala that some countries had expressed concerns during the thematic discussion regarding the consideration of the topics of crime, drugs and criminal justice with an international security approach.

41. The observer for Azerbaijan expressed his country's full support for the comment made by the representative of Morocco, who had spoken on behalf of the Group of Arab States, regarding regional conflicts, which, as had been mentioned by the panellist from Azerbaijan, were one of the root causes of terrorism and caused the existence of territories that were not under the control of central governments but of the occupying powers and regimes that were not internationally recognized, which, in turn, facilitated the formation of terrorist groups.

42. The representative of Canada stated that a reference to information-sharing should be added to the last sentence of the sixth paragraph of the summary by the Chair (see para. 31, above), prior to the words "intelligence cooperation". The observer for Belgium expressed support for that proposal as it had been an important element of the discussion.

43. The observer for Iraq stated that most of his country's concerns pertaining to terrorism had been reflected in summary by the Chair and noted that terrorism was a very complicated issue that was undefined and that required in-depth discussion and research. He also noted that the discussion had been a good opportunity to reflect the concerns both of his country and of other countries, and stated, in relation to the statement made by the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Group of Arab States regarding regional conflicts, that the disintegration of security in a number of countries, including the situation in his country, could be explained by the persistence of unresolved conflicts, which could also explain the wide spread of terrorist organizations, specifically Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

44. The observer for the State of Palestine expressed support for the statement made by the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Group of Arab States, noted the convergence of points of view among a large number of Member States and referred to the fact that the persistence of and the increase in terrorism could be explained by the lack of remedies or settlement of regional conflicts. She also noted that this had been reflected in a number of Security Council resolutions, specifically those pertaining to the non-resolution of regional conflicts.

45. The observer for Armenia noted that while his delegation understood the concerns of the Group of Arab States regarding the difficult situation in their region, conflict resolution was outside the mandate of the Commission, and he expressed strong opposition to generalizing discussion about conflicts in various forums. He also noted that conflicts differed in their root causes and that their resolution should be addressed in the appropriate forums.

C. Workshop on terrorism in all its forms and manifestations: international and national responses

46. The first meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 23 May 2016, was devoted to a workshop on the theme "Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations: international and national responses", organized by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The workshop was chaired by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by the Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

47. An opening statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat and the Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Presentations were made by panellists from the College for Criminal Law Science (China); the European University Institute, with which the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden) cooperated under the European Commission-funded research project "Surveillance: ethical issues, legal limitations and efficiency" (SURVEILLE); the Korean Institute of Criminology (Republic of Korea); and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (Canada). During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, France, Kenya and the United States and the observers for Finland, Iraq, Lebanon and Spain. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden) of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. Closing statements were made by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission and the Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

Chapter IV

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

48. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 25 and 26 May 2016, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

"Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

"(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

"(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

"(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

"(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies."

49. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/2-E/CN.15/2016/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2016/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2016/5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (E/CN.15/2016/7).

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2016/8).

50. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Officer-in-Charge of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and a representative of the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section.

51. A statement was made by the observer for the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador, Japan, Brazil, China, Canada, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Belarus and the United States. The observers for Algeria, Romania, Bulgaria, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Tunisia, Iraq, Spain, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kuwait, the United Kingdom and Nigeria also made statements.

52. The observers for the League of Arab States and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta made statements. The observer for Transparency International also made a statement. Statements were also made by observers for the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (on behalf of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network) and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

53. Several speakers noted that transnational organized crime posed a threat to human rights and to the security, stability and development of States. The wide ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[42] was welcomed and speakers called on States to fully implement those instruments.

54. Speakers emphasized the crucial role that international cooperation played in effectively combating transnational organized crime and called on States to strengthen such cooperation, including at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels. It was noted that UNODC technical assistance activities and tools supported Member States in combating transnational organized crime.

55. Several speakers referred to the ongoing consultations on a review mechanism for the Convention and its Protocols and expressed their views on the form that such a mechanism should take. Support for the work of the Chair of the open-ended intergovernmental meeting established in accordance with resolution 7/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto was expressed. It was noted that discussions on this topic would continue at the eighth session of the Conference.

56. Several speakers underlined the importance of protecting the victims of trafficking in persons and of the smuggling of migrants, especially women and

[42] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

children and other vulnerable members of society. Speakers emphasized that concerted efforts among all States were needed to effectively tackle those crimes and to respond to the crisis in the Mediterranean.

57. Speakers highlighted other issues of concern, including drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters, cybercrime, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, illicit trafficking in cultural property, money-laundering and wildlife and forest crimes.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

58. Speakers expressed their continued commitment to implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption[43] and to its Implementation Review Mechanism and stressed in particular the importance of the Convention's chapters on international cooperation and asset recovery. Several speakers highlighted the added value of the Implementation Review Mechanism in creating a wealth of useful data, providing an opportunity to share experiences, strengthening international cooperation, identifying technical assistance needs and informing national reforms. Several speakers described the concrete efforts of their countries to effectively implement the Convention and in particular addressing the recommendations emanating from the country reviews.

59. Speakers welcomed the launch of the second cycle of the Mechanism and emphasized that it should implement the lessons learned from the first cycle and be carried out in a climate of transparency, impartiality and efficiency. Some speakers stressed the important role of civil society in the review of the implementation of the Convention. Several speakers reported on preventive measures, including strengthening procurement systems, enhancing transparency in public administration and strengthening integrity in criminal justice systems. The technical assistance provided by UNODC in implementing the Convention was welcomed.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

60. A number of speakers expressed concern about the ongoing terrorist threats, including threats related to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, the financing of terrorism, the growing links between terrorism and transnational organized crime, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, violent extremism and radicalization, including in the prison context, trafficking in cultural property, and kidnapping for ransom. Speakers stressed the importance of strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as the urgency for all States to ratify and implement the international legal instruments related to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions.

61. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the continued support given by UNODC in providing capacity-building assistance for criminal justice officials and

[43] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

in enhancing preventive criminal justice strategies in the areas referenced above. Speakers also underlined the importance of upholding the rule of law, respecting human rights and complying with international obligations and standards in countering terrorism, and called upon UNODC to continue providing assistance in this regard within its mandate. Some speakers called for continued cooperation between UNODC and the counter-terrorism entities based at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

62. Speakers noted the relevance of crime prevention and comprehensive, fair and effective criminal justice systems to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

63. Several speakers highlighted that, in support of full implementation of the Protocols to the Organized Crime Convention, international and regional cooperation was essential to effectively combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. It was noted that the forthcoming appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons would be a key milestone.

64. Speakers noted the importance of undertaking action guided by the existing international protection framework, including action to ensure a victim-centred approach in responses to trafficking in persons, and of compliance with international legal standards in responding to the smuggling of migrants.

65. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the activities of UNODC, and called on UNODC to continue the provision of expert technical assistance and the development of practical tools such as its Human Trafficking Case Law Database.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

66. The important work of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in advancing global research and capacity-building efforts to improve the understanding of global crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems worldwide was highlighted. The role of those bodies in the successful organization of workshops and ancillary events during the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was recalled. It was noted that the network was an effective tool and an important resource that should be supported and should be involved in States' initiatives. Reference was also made to collaboration with and activities of key international non-governmental partner organizations.

67. Institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network were encouraged to continue utilizing all the data collected and published by UNODC with a view to identifying regional and global trends and highlighting implications for the strategies and policies of States in the light of the endorsement of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes by

the Statistical Commission and by the Economic and Social Council upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

B. Action taken by the Commission

68. At its 9th meeting on 27 May, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.2/Rev.1) sponsored by Belarus, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Serbia, Spain and the Russian Federation. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 25/1.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Belarus noted his delegation's appreciation to the Chair of the Committee of the Whole and expressed the hope that the implementation of the resolution would promote better recognition and the resolution of the problem of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

69. At its 7th meeting, on 26 May, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2016/8), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees taken at its meeting held on 14 and 15 December 2015, in order to report to the Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

Chapter V

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

70. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 6, entitled "Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2016/9 and Corr.1).

71. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNODC made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, the Republic of Korea, China, Canada, Thailand, Colombia and the United States.

72. A statement was also made by the observer for Penal Reform International.

A. Deliberations

73. Many speakers expressed their appreciation for the work of UNODC in developing and promoting the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through the development of tools and the provision of technical assistance. Many speakers welcomed the updated version of the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*.

74. The significance of the standards and norms in addressing crime threats, whether linked to drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption or terrorism was emphasized.

75. Several speakers commended the efforts undertaken in connection with the revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and their adoption as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) by the General Assembly in 2015. Those speakers welcomed the fact that recent international human rights instruments and best practices were reflected in the Nelson Mandela Rules and pledged support to the UNODC programme on addressing global prison challenges.

76. Many speakers shared information on their efforts to implement the standards and norms, including the Nelson Mandela Rules, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.

77. Some speakers stressed the importance of preventing and addressing violence against women, and shared information on their efforts in this regard. The importance of preventing and addressing violence against children was emphasized and States were encouraged to implement the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice through the Global Programme on Violence against Children.

78. The importance of promoting legal aid in ensuring effective, fair and accountable criminal justice systems was highlighted and information regarding efforts in this area was shared.

79. The importance of developing a common understanding of restorative justice in criminal matters was elaborated upon, as was the importance of using alternatives to imprisonment in addressing drug-related and other offences of a minor nature.

B. Action taken by the Commission

80. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.3/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 25/2.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of the United States stated that, in the context of negotiations on the draft resolution, there was a discussion among Member States on whether the terms "in line with" and "consistent with" carried the same meaning, namely that the document that followed was of a non-binding nature. He also stated that, on the understanding that both terms carried a non-binding sense, it had been decided to include "in line with" in the resolution under discussion.

81. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.4/Rev.1) sponsored by Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.)

82. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.7/Rev.1) sponsored by Canada, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Peru, Thailand and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Thailand noted that youth crime prevention was at the core of the Commission's efforts in relation to future generations and that collective efforts could be undertaken towards the implementation of the resolution. The representative of Saudi Arabia noted that all stakeholders were undertaking efforts to prevent youth crime and expressed his country's reservation regarding the inclusion and substance of references to the gender perspective in the revised draft resolution and underlined his country's wish

for that expression not to be included in any of the resolutions emanating from the Commission. The representative of Mexico stressed the importance of attending risk and protective factors related to violence and crime in the context of youth crime prevention and, in particular, of mainstreaming the gender perspective in youth crime prevention, as included in the revised draft resolution. He also noted that the commitment set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls was recalled in the context of building effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, as it related to the work of the Commission. The observer for Australia expressed her country's commitment to mainstreaming the gender perspective in all strategies in crime prevention and criminal justice, which could only be successful when they took into account all participants regardless of gender or age. She also stated that for that reason her delegation supported the text of the revised draft resolution as recommended and expressed regret that other States did not consider the gender perspective to be an integral part of implementation. The representative of Sweden noted her delegation's support for the inclusion of references to mainstreaming the gender perspective in the text. The representative of Austria stated that her country remained committed to mainstreaming the gender perspective. The representative of Canada stated that the gender perspective needed to be included not only in the work of the Commission in relation to youth crime prevention but also in relation to all its work. The observers for Costa Rica and the United Kingdom expressed their delegations' agreement with the statements made in support of the inclusion of the gender perspective.

Chapter VI

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

83. At its 8th meeting, on 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 7, which read "World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice".

84. For its consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/2-E/CN.15/2016/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2016/10).

85. The Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs made an introductory statement. A representative of the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit of UNODC made an oral report on the implementation of Commission resolution 23/1.

86. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, El Salvador, Germany, China, France, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, the United States, Canada and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Statements were also made by the observers for Panama, Algeria, Peru, Indonesia and Portugal.

A. Deliberations

87. Several speakers stressed the importance of reliable and comparable data on crime and criminal justice for the formulation of evidence-based policies and welcomed the activities of UNODC in further developing statistical instruments and analysis within the framework of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/37, entitled "Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development". A number of speakers also referred to the importance of aligning the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and called for targeted support, technical assistance and guidance in the implementation of the International Classification, as well as for monitoring progress with respect to relevant indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, including indicators under Goal 16. A number of speakers referred to the importance of improving analysis and data on a number of transnational organized crime threats, including trafficking in drugs, wildlife, timber and cultural property, counterfeiting products and medicines, smuggling of precious metals and illegal fishing and mining.

88. Several speakers highlighted the importance of adequate national legislation and strengthened international cooperation efforts in combating cybercrime, while expressing different views on the best approach to tackling cybercrime at the international level. Some speakers expressed the view that a comprehensive new

international legal instrument on cybercrime should be developed under the aegis of the United Nations, which would be focused on, inter alia, procedural issues. Other speakers expressed the view that such a new international legal instrument was not necessary in view of the lack of consensus on the issue and noted that the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime[44] offered the necessary tools for addressing cybercrime.

89. Reference was made by one speaker to the need to address the issue of fraudulent medicines, as well as to Commission resolution 20/6 and the Council of Europe Convention on the Counterfeiting of Medical Products and Similar Crimes Involving Threats to Public Health.[45]

90. Reference was made to the threat posed by transnational fisheries crime to security, the environment and the economy, and to two UNODC expert group meetings on fisheries crime and transnational crime at sea held in 2016. UNODC was encouraged to continue engaging stakeholders in combating transnational organized fisheries crimes in areas such as data analysis, legal frameworks and international cooperation and coordination, with a focus on associated crimes including fraud, corruption and money-laundering. The negative impact of maritime crime on the world's economy was stressed, as was the need for States and organizations to cooperate in a coordinated response. In this regard, the work of the UNODC Maritime Crime Programme was highlighted.

91. Furthermore, several speakers reiterated that wildlife and forest crime was a sophisticated transnational organized crime with security, environmental, social, health and economic dimensions. UNODC was called on to continue providing technical assistance to States.

92. Support was expressed for General Assembly resolution 69/314 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife and the first UNODC *World Wildlife Crime Report*.

93. Some speakers highlighted the need to promote livelihoods for communities affected by wildlife crime and recognized the links of that issue to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

B. Action taken by the Commission

94. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2016/L.5/Rev.2) sponsored by Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Kenya, Peru and Spain. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 25/3.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement of financial implications. (For the text, see E/CN.15/2016/CRP.4.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of El Salvador expressed appreciation to all delegations and to UNODC and noted that her country had organized the first regional congress on tourism, development and security, with the next congress to take place in the Dominican Republic. She added that this was a matter of great importance for many countries and that it was important to ensure that juvenile

[44] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.
[45] Ibid., No. 211.

delinquency did not have a negative impact on sustainable tourism, since many families depended on it for their livelihood.

Chapter VII

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

95. At its 8th meeting, on 26 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

96. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2016/11).

97. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC.

98. Statements were made by the representatives of Qatar, Japan, Saudi Arabia, China, Canada, Mexico, Thailand, the United States, Morocco and France. The observers for Romania, Finland, Algeria, Tunisia, Kuwait and Yemen also made statements.

A. Deliberations

99. Gratitude was expressed by all speakers to the Government of Qatar for successfully hosting the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and for facilitating appropriate follow-up to, and the implementation of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation. Several speakers noted the important role played by UNODC in supporting Member States in the delivery of their commitments in line with the Doha Declaration.

100. Many speakers provided information on action taken by their countries to implement the Doha Declaration.

101. Appreciation was also expressed to the Government of Japan for its offer to host the Fourteenth Congress. The representative of Japan informed the Commission about the extensive preparatory work that his country had undertaken to date for the organization of the Congress, including the establishment of a special project team and the initiation of the process for the selection of the host city of the next Congress.

102. Several speakers emphasized the importance of maintaining the momentum of the Thirteenth Congress and noted that the theme of the Fourteenth Congress could be the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was further noted that issues such as education, international cooperation, promoting a

culture of lawfulness and public participation could be given prominence at the next Congress.

103. The importance was highlighted of allocating sufficient time for the early planning and for the substantive preparations to be undertaken in close coordination with all relevant stakeholders, as well as of deciding on the theme, the agenda items and the workshop topics by the Commission at its next session. Support was expressed by several speakers for continuing the practice of finalizing the negotiations of the outcome document in Vienna, prior to the Congress, and for adopting the outcome document as part of the high-level segment at the opening of the Congress. Support was also expressed for organizing a youth forum to be held prior to the next Congress.

B. Action taken by the Commission

104. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2016/L.6/Rev.1) sponsored by Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), Oman, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Yemen. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A.) Upon the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Japan stated that he welcomed the launch of the formal process to formulate the overall theme of the Congress and reiterated his country's commitment to taking a leading role in the preparatory process for the Fourteenth Congress.

Chapter VIII

Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1

105. At its 8th and 9th meetings, on 26 and 27 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1".

106. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a conference room paper on the contribution by UNODC to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the proposed role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in reviewing the progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (E/CN.7/2016/CRP.1-E/CN.15/2016/CRP.1).

107. The Chair made an introductory statement. An introductory statement was also made by the Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of UNODC.

108. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the United States and the observer for Viet Nam.

109. The observer for the Academic Council on the United Nations System also made a statement.

Deliberations

110. The representative of the Secretariat noted that UNODC stood ready to assist States in their efforts to implement the universal, transformative and unified 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that the Agenda had been made a key part of the proposed strategic framework for the Office.

111. The importance of effectively working together towards the timely achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by Governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders was noted. The role of the Commission in ensuring that States met the ambitious goals that had been set and that "no one is left behind" was highlighted. It was also noted that the Commission was the leading policymaking body for crime prevention and criminal justice issues within the United Nations system and that other bodies could contribute to implementing the 2030 Agenda, in particular to achieving the anti-crime objectives, within their mandates. It was also noted that the documentation that the Commission was to consider under the respective item could be better defined.

112. Reference was made to the work already undertaken by UNODC in providing normative frameworks, technical assistance and capacity-building and to the important role played by UNODC in helping gather and analyse comparable and reliable information on international crime trends and responses to crime. In this regard, reference was also made to the role of UNODC as the custodian and secretariat of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes.

113. One speaker referred to the need to distinguish between industrial or large-scale fisheries and small-scale fisheries, and stressed that the operation of small-scale fisheries should not be considered as a serious crime under the Organized Crime Convention and that careful consideration should be given to criminalizing illegal fisheries activities.

Chapter IX

Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission

114. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled "Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission".

Action taken by the Commission

115. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft decision (E/CN.15/2016/L.8). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C.)

Chapter X

Other business

116. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Other business". No issues were raised under the agenda item.

Chapter XI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-fifth session

117. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its twenty-fifth session (E/CN.15/2016/L.1 and Add.1-6), as orally amended.

Chapter XII

Organization of the session

A. Informal pre-session consultations

118. At its reconvened twenty-fourth session, held on 10 and 11 December 2015, the Commission agreed that the twenty-fifth session of the Commission would be held from 23 to 27 May 2016, with informal pre-session consultations to be held on 20 May 2016, the working day preceding the first day of the session.

119. At the informal pre-session consultations, chaired by the First Vice-Chair, Mitsuru Kitano (Japan), on 20 May 2016, the Commission conducted a preliminary review of the draft resolutions that had been submitted by the deadline of 25 April 2016 and dealt with organizational matters for the twenty-fifth session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

120. The Commission held the part of its twenty-fifth session in the first half of the year in Vienna from 23 to 27 May 2016, during which time there were nine plenary meetings and seven meetings of the Committee of the Whole. The First Vice-Chair of the Commission opened that part of the session. At the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 23 and 24 May 2016, opening statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC and the observer for Namibia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the observer for the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of African States), the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States), the observer for the Dominican Republic (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the observer for the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union and Andorra, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were also made by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services of South Africa, the Minister of Justice of Austria, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Nigeria, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Sierra Leone, the Attorney General of Kenya, the Vice-Minister of Justice of China, the Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Panama, the Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism of Italy, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan, the Director for the United Nations, International Cyber Policy and Counter-Terrorism of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice of the Sudan, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of the Interior of Turkey, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States and the Legal Adviser to the Minister of the Interior of Qatar. The Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora also made statements.

C. Attendance

121. The twenty-fifth session was attended by representatives of 34 States members of the Commission. Also attending were observers for 76 other States Members of the United Nations, 2 non-member States, representatives of 6 entities of the United Nations system and observers for the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, 12 intergovernmental organizations and 34 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.15/2016/INF/2/Rev.2.

D. Election of officers

122. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened twenty-fourth session, on 11 December 2015, opened its twenty-fifth session for the purpose of electing its bureau for that session. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers elected for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission and their respective regional groups are listed below.

123. On 11 December 2015, the Commission elected the First Vice-Chair, the Third Vice-Chair and the Rapporteur. On 22 December 2015, the Group of African States nominated Tebogo Seokolo of South Africa for the office of Second Vice-Chair. On 15 February 2016, the Group of Western European and other States nominated Friedrich Däuble of Germany for the office of the Chair. The Commission elected the Chair and the Second Vice-Chair during its consideration of item 1.

124. The officers of the Commission at its twenty-fifth session were as follows:

Chair	Western European and other States	Friedrich Däuble (Germany)
First Vice-Chair	Asia-Pacific States	Mitsuru Kitano (Japan)
Second Vice-Chair	African States	Tebogo Seokolo (South Africa)
Third Vice-Chair	Eastern European States	Olga Algayerova (Slovakia)
Rapporteur	Latin American and Caribbean States	Rosa Olinda Vásquez Orozco (Ecuador)

125. A group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups (the representative of Pakistan and the observers for the Republic of Moldova, Dominican Republic, Luxembourg and the Sudan), the observer for Namibia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union) was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31.

During the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 26 May 2016 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

126. At its 1st meeting, on 23 May 2016, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda and proposed organization of work (E/CN.15/2016/1), which had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2015/235.

F. Documentation

127. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-fifth session are listed in conference room paper E/CN.15/2016/CRP.5.

G. Closure of the current part of the session

128. At its 9th meeting, on 27 May 2016, the Commission heard closing statements by the Executive Director of UNODC and the Chair of the Commission.

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Commission on Science and Technology for Development

Report on the nineteenth session (9-13 May 2016)

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Summary

At its nineteenth session, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development discussed the role of science and technology within the context of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and reviewed the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels. In addition, it considered two priority themes, "Smart cities and infrastructure" and "Foresight for digital development" and organized panel discussions. The session also included a segment on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

Two ministerial round tables were convened during the session: one on the theme "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: moving from commitments to results"; and the other on "Review of progress made in the implementation of World Summit on the Information Society outcomes". Fourteen Member States were represented at the ministerial level. Participants in the round tables also included heads or representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and representatives of civil society, business entities and technical and academic communities.

The Chair's summary (E/2016/74) of the discussion on the 2016 theme of the Council, "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: moving from commitments to results" has been transmitted to the high-level segment of the 2016 session of the Council.

During the discussions, participants recognized the instrumental role of science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies (ICTs) in the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighted the role of science, technology and innovation, along with ICTs, as an enabler of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They also recognized the central role that information and communications technologies played in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development, and took note of the importance of related development policies and programmes to address various aspects of the digital divide. Likewise, participants recognized that the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality education in science, technology and mathematics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels was essential to creating a social environment conducive to the promotion of science, technology and innovation.

Participants shared success stories, challenges and lessons learned in harnessing the potential of science, technology and innovation as a tool for stimulating inclusive and sustainable development. They recognized that the success of using technology and innovation policies was facilitated by, among other things, creating policy environments that enabled education and research institutions, businesses and industry to innovate, invest and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth. In that regard, they stressed the need for new approaches that embedded capacity-building in the areas of science, technology and innovation as crucial components of national development plans.

Accordingly, participants called upon Governments to closely link science, technology and innovation, and strategies for sustainable development by prominently featuring capacity-building in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation in national development planning. Likewise, Governments were encouraged to review progress made in

integrating science, technology and innovation in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In reviewing the progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, participants reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the outcomes and the World Summit vision beyond 2015. They also highlighted the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile technology and broadband since 2005 had meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants should have access to ICTs within their reach and make use of them by the end of 2016, in line with one of the World Summit targets. In that regard, participants welcomed the remarkable evolution and diffusion of ICTs, underpinned by the contribution of both public and private sectors, which have seen penetration in almost every corner of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while they noted the unique and emerging challenges related to the evolution and diffusion of ICTs. At the same time, they noted with concern that there remained significant digital divides, such as between and within countries and between women and men, which needed to be addressed. They also noted with great concern that many developing countries lacked affordable access to ICTs and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including ICTs, remained unfulfilled. Consequently, participants emphasized the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention given to bridging the digital divide and broadband divide, taking into account the considerations of developing countries, gender and culture, as well as youth and other underrepresented groups.

In addition, participants reiterated the importance of information and communications technology (ICT) indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development. In that regard, they encouraged Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and ICTs, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes. They also called upon all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide, in its different forms, an area of priority concern and urged all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that would stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services.

In addressing the priority theme "Smart cities and infrastructure", an expert panel discussed how science, technology and innovation could contribute to achieving more inclusive and sustainable cities. Participants encouraged Governments to bring together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, mobilize resources from multiple channels and improve core ICT and support smart infrastructure as a means to promote local innovation capacities for inclusive and sustainable development. Further, they encouraged Governments to foster and support science, technology and innovation efforts leading to the development of infrastructure and policies that support the global expansion of ICT infrastructure, products and services, including broadband Internet access to all people. Finally, participants highlighted the need to address the ongoing and persistent gap in the fields of science, technology and innovation, focusing on education in the areas of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

In considering the priority theme "Foresight for digital development", the expert panel analysed foresight for policymaking on science, technology and innovation and addressed the development implications of four emerging digital developments, namely, big data and the "Internet of things"; three-dimensional printing (also known as additive manufacturing); automation of work; and massive open online courses. During the discussion participants called on Governments, individually and collectively, to put in place policies that support the development of digital ecosystems that are inclusive and take into account the socioeconomic and political context of countries. In particular in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Governments were encouraged to undertake systemic research, including foresight exercises, on new trends in science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies and their impact on development. Likewise, Governments were encouraged to conduct assessments of national innovation systems, including digital ecosystems, drawing from foresight exercises to identify weaknesses in the systems and make effective policy interventions to strengthen the weaker components, and share outcomes with other member States.

Under the agenda item on science, technology and innovation policy reviews, UNCTAD secretariat presented to the Commission preliminary findings from the ongoing policy reviews conducted by Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Rwanda. The review by Rwanda is prepared at the request of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and in collaboration with the National Industrial Research and Development Agency and the National Commission for Science and Technology. The review by the Iran (Islamic Republic of) is prepared in collaboration with the Government's Vice Presidency for Science and Technology.

Participants exchanged views on the policy issues highlighted in the reviews, and shared their national experiences in using science, technology and innovation to promote growth and development. Participants acknowledged the usefulness of the science, technology and innovation policy reviews. Several countries expressed their interest in starting such policy reviews, and others encouraged UNCTAD to seek funding proactively for the reviews. The agenda item on the policy reviews concluded with a presentation by UNCTAD on the "Innovation policy learning component of its training programme.

The Commission adopted two draft resolutions, entitled "Science, technology and innovation for development" and "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society".

The Commission selected "New innovation approaches to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals" and "The role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030" as the priority themes for consideration at its twentieth session. The Commission will identify and consider specific aspects of the themes at the forthcoming meeting of the intersessional panel, in cooperation with experts.

Further information on the session of the Commission is available from www.unctad.org/cstd.

[3 June 2016]

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[1]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2015/26 of 22 July 2015 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 entitled "Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", in which the Assembly reaffirmed the World Summit vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 70/184 of 22 December 2015 on information and communications technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,[2]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned report in a timely manner,

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* For the discussion, see chapter II.

[1] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[2] A/71/67-E/2016/51.

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Welcomes and urges* the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 70/125;

2. *Welcomes* the constructive and diverse inputs from all stakeholders in the overall review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

3. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the full implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the vision of the 10-year review of the World Summit beyond 2015;

4. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] as called for in General Assembly resolution 70/125, highlighting the cross-cutting contribution of information and communications technology to the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty eradication, and noting that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself;

5. *Reaffirms* that one of the goals of the 2030 Agenda is to significantly increase access to information and communications technology;

6. *Welcomes* the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both the public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models, and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while noting the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion;

7. *Notes with concern* that there are still significant digital divides, such as between and within countries and between women and men, which need to be addressed through, among other actions, strengthened enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing, acknowledges that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divides, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information society and women's access to new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development;

8. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, emphasizing, in particular, its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

9. *Recognizes* the value and principle of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit on the Information Society process since its inception and that are clearly recognized in the 2030 Agenda, and notes that many activities that support the objectives of the World Summit and the

[3] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Sustainable Development Goals are being implemented by Governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities and multi-stakeholder partnerships in their respective roles and responsibilities;

10. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities, with their respective executive summaries, submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

11. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels, including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

13. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component, for which the United Nations Group on the Information Society has offered its assistance;

14. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit;[1]

15. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 70/125, the General Assembly called for continuation of the annual reports on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Council, and reaffirms the role of the Commission, as set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

16. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with

international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

17. *Welcomes* the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony and broadband since 2005 has meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants should have access to information and communications technologies within their reach and make use of them by the end of 2016, in line with one of the World Summit targets, the value of this progress being enhanced by the advent of new services and applications, including m-health, m-agriculture, mobile transactions, m-government, e-government, e-learning, e-business and development services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

18. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital and knowledge divides;

19. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and the transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries particularly the least developed countries;

20. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and underscores the need to urgently address the growing digital divides in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between and within high-, middle- and low-income countries and other regions, with special emphasis on supporting the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa as a continent;

21. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

22. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available to or affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

23. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that, in some instances, the digital and knowledge divides are also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value that they can derive from it, and recognizes in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches,

including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

24. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2015: Broadband as a Foundation for Sustainable Development*, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

25. *Reaffirms* the commitment made in General Assembly resolution 70/125 to close the digital divides between and within countries, including the gender digital divide, through efforts to improve connectivity, affordability, multilingual content, digital skills and digital literacy, acknowledging specific challenges facing persons with disabilities and specific needs, and groups in vulnerable situations;

26. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to pay particular attention to the unique and emerging information and communications technology challenges facing all countries, in particular developing countries, as envisaged in the relevant paragraphs of resolution 70/125;

27. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

28. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

29. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, cybersecurity, the gender gap, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

30. *Reaffirms* that in the outcomes of the overall review related to the implementation of the World Summit action lines, the General Assembly called for the World Summit on the Information Society Forum to be held annually, the most recent Forum having been held in Geneva from 2 to 6 May 2016, as a platform for discussion and sharing of best practices in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes by all stakeholders;

31. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action as the framework for identifying practical measures to use ICTs to help achieve the

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, noting the WSIS-Sustainable Development Goals Matrix, developed by the UN Agencies, and further encourages these entities to ensure close alignment to the 2030 Agenda when considering new work to implement the outcomes of the WSIS, according to their existing mandates and resources;

32. *Reiterates* the importance of the call by the General Assembly for all stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into approaches to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and its request to United Nations entities facilitating the World Summit on the Information Society action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

Internet governance

33. *Reaffirms* that the outcomes of the World Summit related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

34. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;[4]

35. *Further reaffirms* paragraphs 55 to 65 of General Assembly resolution 70/125;

Enhanced cooperation

36. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not have an impact on international public policy issues;

37. *Notes* the proposal by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the structure and composition of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125;

38. *Recommends*, bearing in mind past practice, that the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, in deciding on its methods of work, should consider ensuring transparency, inclusiveness and diversity of views, including by being open to the active participation of all member States and observer States of the Commission and representatives of other relevant stakeholders, and should aim to adopt its report and recommendations by consensus, reflecting different options and opinions, if necessary;

Internet Governance Forum

39. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected

[4] A/60/687.

in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance;

40. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 70/125, to extend the Internet Governance Forum mandate for a further 10 years, during which the Forum should continue to show progress on working modalities and the participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries;

41. *Recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions and addressing Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

42. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 70/125, in which the Assembly called upon the Commission, within its regular reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission;

43. *Notes* the holding of the tenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, hosted by the Government of Brazil in João Pessoa from 10 to 13 November 2015, under the theme "Evolution of Internet governance: empowering sustainable development";

44. *Welcomes* the holding of the eleventh meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Mexico from 6 to 9 December 2016 in Guadalajara, under the theme "Enabling inclusive and sustainable growth", and notes that, in the preparatory process for the meeting, recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum are being taken into consideration;

45. *Welcomes*, in that context, the continuous progress made with regard to the intersessional work of the Internet Governance Forum in the different modalities of connecting the next billion online, dynamic coalitions and best practice forums, as well as the contributions being made by both national and regional Internet governance forums;

The road ahead

46. *Calls upon* United Nations entities to continue to actively cooperate in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system, to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

47. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divides, in their different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries;

48. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband

services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divides;

49. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

50. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;[5]

51. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators capturing the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services are essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

52. *Acknowledges* the importance of digital monitoring tools that support the deployment and measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

53. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at the global level, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit project prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

54. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(a) *Encourages* Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(b) *Encourages* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on sustainable development;

(c) *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development and the annual *Measuring the Information Society Report*, which provides recent trends and statistics on access to and the affordability of information and communications technologies and the evolution of the information and knowledge societies

[5] General Assembly resolution 69/313.

worldwide, including the Information and Communications Technology Development Index;

(d) *Encourages* the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development to follow up on Statistical Commission decision 47/110 of 11 March 2016, on information and communications technology statistics,[6] and recommends in that context that the Partnership develop guidance to improve cooperation with the different stakeholders for the purposes of producing high quality and timely information and communications technology statistics and of leveraging the potential benefits of using big data for official statistics;

(e) *Notes* the holding, in Hiroshima, Japan, from 30 November to 2 December 2015, of the thirteenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium;

55. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland, Switzerland and the United States of America to this fund;

56. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 70/125, to hold a high-level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2025;

57. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and the related discussion of the Commission at its nineteenth session;

58. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divides, taking into account the considerations of developing countries, gender and culture, as well as youth and other underrepresented groups.

[6] *Official records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 11* (E/2016/24), chap. I, sect. B.

Draft resolution II
Science, technology and innovation for development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development,

Recognizing also the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development,

Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/220 of 20 December 2013 on science, technology and innovation for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2011/235 of 26 July 2011 providing for the extension, until 2015, of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, as well as General Assembly resolutions 66/129 of 19 December 2011 and 66/211 and 66/216 of 22 December 2011 addressing, respectively, the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, barriers to equal access for women and girls to science and technology, and the integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programmes,

Taking note of the importance for science, technology and innovation development policies and programmes to address various aspects of the digital divide,

Recognizing that the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality education in science, technology and mathematics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels is essential in order to create a social environment conducive to the promotion of science, technology and innovation,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

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* For the discussion, see chap. III.

[1] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recognizing the instrumental role of science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies in the achievement of a number of Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighting the role of science, technology and innovation, along with information and communications technologies, as an enabler of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[2] to continue to address global challenges,

Taking note of resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and noting the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21 adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[3] held in Paris, from 30 November to 11 December 2015,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 on the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, "Smart cities and infrastructure" and "Foresight for digital development",

Recognizing the need for new approaches that embed capacity-building in the areas of science, technology and innovation as a crucial component of national development plans, inter alia, through collaboration between the relevant ministries and regulatory bodies,

Recognizing that technology foresight exercises could help policymakers and stakeholders in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the identification of challenges and opportunities that can be addressed strategically, and that technology trends should be analysed, keeping in view the wider socioeconomic context,

Recognizing also that well-developed innovation and digital ecosystems[4] play a fundamental role in the effective digital development and facilitation of science, technology and innovation,

Recognizing further the increased regional integration efforts across the world and the associated regional dimension of science, technology and innovation issues,

Noting the significant achievements and continuing potential contribution of science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies, to human welfare, economic prosperity and employment,

Noting also that the success of using technology and innovation policies at the national level is facilitated by, among other things, creating policy environments

[2] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[3] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1.

[4] The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

that enable education and research institutions, businesses and industry to innovate, invest and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth incorporating all interrelated elements, including knowledge transfer,

Noting further various ongoing and future initiatives related to science, technology and innovation, to explore important issues associated with the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recommends the following for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and to consider taking the following actions:

(i) To closely link science, technology, innovation and strategies of sustainable development by prominently featuring capacity-building in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation in national development planning;

(ii) To promote local innovation capabilities for inclusive and sustainable economic development by bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, mobilizing resources from multiple channels, improving core information and communications technology and supporting smart infrastructure, including through collaboration with and among national programmes;

(iii) To encourage and support the science, technology and innovation efforts leading to the development of infrastructure and policies that support the global expansion of information and communications technology infrastructure, products and services, including broadband Internet access to all people, catalysing multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020 and endeavouring to improve the affordability of such services;

(iv) To undertake systemic research, including foresight exercises, on new trends in science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies and their impact on development, particularly in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[2]

(v) To work, with input from a variety of stakeholders, including appropriate United Nations agencies, to formulate, adopt and implement science, technology and innovation policies aimed at contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(vi) To use strategic foresight exercises to identify potential gaps in education for the medium and long term and address such gaps with a policy mix, including the promotion of science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and vocational training;

(vii) To use strategic foresight as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders, including representatives of Government, science, industry and civil society and the private sector, particularly small and

medium-sized enterprises, towards creating a shared understanding of long-term issues and building consensus on future policies;

(viii) To undertake strategic foresight initiatives on global and regional challenges at regular intervals and cooperate towards the establishment of a mapping system to review and share technology foresight outcomes, including pilot projects, with other Member States, making use of existing regional mechanisms, and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

(ix) To encourage the review of progress on integrating science, technology and innovation in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(x) To conduct assessments of national innovation systems, including digital ecosystems, drawing from foresight exercises, at regular intervals, to identify weaknesses in the systems and make effective policy interventions to strengthen their weaker components, and share outcomes with other Member States;

(xi) To recognize the need to promote the functional dynamics of innovation systems and other relevant methodologies based on diversified policy instruments to support science, technology and innovation development priorities, in order to strengthen the coherence of such systems for sustainable development;

(xii) To encourage digital natives to play a key role in a community-based approach to science, technology and innovation capacity-building, and facilitate the use of information and communications technologies in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(xiii) To put in place policies that support the development of digital ecosystems, bearing in mind the potential of emerging digital technologies to leapfrog existing technologies for development, that are inclusive and take into account the socioeconomic and political context of countries and attract and support private investment and innovation, particularly encouraging the development of local content and entrepreneurship;

(xiv) To collaborate with all relevant stakeholders, promote the application of information and communications technologies in all sectors, improve environmental sustainability and encourage the creation of suitable facilities to recycle and dispose of e-waste;

(xv) To address the ongoing and persistent gender gap in the fields of science, technology and innovation as a whole, and science, technology, engineering and mathematics education in particular, by encouraging mentoring and supporting other efforts to attract and retain women and girls in those fields;

(xvi) To support the policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science and technology through North-South and South-South cooperation by encouraging financial and technical assistance, capacity-building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions and technical training programmes or courses;

(b) The Commission is encouraged:

(i) To continue its role as a torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation and to provide high-level advice to the Economic and Social

Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology, engineering and innovation issues;

(ii) To help to articulate the important role of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation as enablers in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by acting as a forum for strategic planning and providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy and drawing attention to emerging and disruptive technologies;

(iii) To consider how its work aligns with, feeds into and complements other international forums on science, technology and innovation and efforts supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(iv) To raise awareness and facilitate networking and partnerships among various technology foresight organizations and networks, in collaboration with other stakeholders;

(v) To promote, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development, including capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions;

(vi) To raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and to identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation, with special attention being placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries;

(vii) To proactively strengthen and revitalize global science, technology and innovation partnerships for sustainable development, which would entail the engagement of the Commission in (a) translating technology foresight into elaborating the scope of specific international projects for targeted research, technology development and deployment and initiatives for building human resource capacity for science, technology and innovation; and (b) exploring innovative financing models and other resources contributing to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in collaborative projects and initiatives in science, technology and innovation;

(viii) To discuss and explore innovative financing models as a means to attract new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate;

(ix) To promote capacity-building and cooperation in research and development, in collaboration with relevant institutions, including appropriate United Nations agencies, working to facilitate the strengthening of innovation systems that support innovators, particularly in developing countries, to boost their efforts to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;

(x) To provide a forum for sharing best practices, the results of foresight exercises, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation, including the application of new emerging technologies, in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies, for inclusive and sustainable

development, and to share findings with all relevant United Nations entities including through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and its multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation;

(xi) To continue to play an active role in creating awareness of the potential contribution of science, technology and innovation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through substantive inputs, as appropriate, to relevant processes and bodies of the United Nations, and to share findings and good practices on science, technology and innovation among Member States and beyond;

(xii) To highlight the importance of the work of the Commission related to the implementation of and follow-up to the areas of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation related to the Sustainable Development Goals, with the Chair of the Commission to report at appropriate reviews and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, taking into account that 2016 is the first year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(c) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged:

(i) To seek funding proactively for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with an emphasis on the critical role of information and communications technologies in empowering science, technology and innovation and engineering capacity-building and utilization, and the implementation of the recommendations on those reviews, as appropriate, in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and international organizations;

(ii) To look into the feasibility of including elements of strategic foresight and digital ecosystem assessment in policy reviews of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies, possibly by including a chapter dedicated to these themes;

(iii) To plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed and to invite those countries to report to the Commission on progress made, lessons learned and challenges encountered in implementing recommendations;

(iv) To encourage the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to provide inputs to the policy deliberations and documentation of the Commission, to report on progress at the annual sessions of the Commission and to better integrate gender perspectives into science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

B. Draft decision for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission also recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its nineteenth session;[1]

(b) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission as set out below.

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

3. Science and technology for development: priority themes:

   (a) New innovation approaches to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (b) Role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the twenty-first session of the Commission.

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session.

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* For the discussion, see chaps. VI and VII.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 11* (E/2016/31).

Chapter II

Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels

3. The Commission considered agenda item 2 at its 2nd to 4th meetings, on 9 and 10 May, and at its 8th meeting, on 13 May 2016. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/71/67-E/2016/51);

(b) Summary report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the intersessional panel meeting held in Budapest from 11 to 13 January 2016 (E/CN.16/2016/CRP.1);

4. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 May, the Chief of the Science, Technology and ICT Branch, Division on Technology and Logistics of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

Ministerial round table on the theme "Review of progress made in the implementation of World Summit on the Information Society outcomes"

5. Also at the 2nd meeting, on 9 May, the Commission held a ministerial round table on the theme "Review of progress made in the implementation of World Summit on the Information Society outcomes", which was moderated by the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Jānis Kārkliņš, who also made introductory remarks. The following participated: Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology and Research, Sri Lanka, Susil Premajayantha; Ambassador, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil, Benedicto Fonseca Filho; Chief of Strategic Planning, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Doreen Bogdan-Martin; Director General of Information, Ministry of Communications, Cuba, Ernesto Rodríguez Hernández; Director, Federal Office of Communications, Switzerland, Phillip Metzger; Director, Knowledge Societies Division, Communication and Information Sector, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Indrajit Banerjee; Chair, Committee on Digital Economy Policy, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Jørgen Abild Andersen; and Executive Director, Department of Policy and Business Practices, International Chamber of Commerce, Stefano Bertasi.

6. An interactive dialogue ensued with the delegations of Hungary, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, Mexico, Turkey and the Dominican Republic, and by the observers of Nepal, South Africa and Morocco.

7. The following non-governmental organizations also took part in the interactive dialogue: Association for Progressive Communications; Internet Society; and Village Suisse.

8. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 10 May, the Commission held its general discussion on the item and heard introductory remarks by the Chair (Hungary).

9. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 May, presentations were made by the following: Managing Director, ICT Development Associates, David Souter; Chief Executive Officer, LirneAsia, Helani Galpaya; Chief of Innovation Section, Technology for Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Nibal Idlebi; Board member of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Markus Kummer; International Fellow in the Media Change and Innovation Division, Institute of Mass Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich, Switzerland, William Drake; Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications, Anriette Esterhuysen; and Programme and Technology Manager, Internet Governance Forum, Chengetai Masango.

10. At the 4th meeting, on 10 May, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom and Austria (on behalf of the European Union), China, Chile, the Russian Federation, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Austria, Sweden, the United States, Germany and Pakistan, and by the observers for Saudi Arabia, Egypt and South Africa.

11. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers; International Chamber of Commerce; and Internet Society.

Action taken by the Commission

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

12. At its 8th meeting, on 13 May, the Commission had before it a draft resolution on assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations and circulated in an informal paper in English only.

13. At the same meeting, the facilitator of the draft resolution, Michael Walma (Canada), made a statement.

14. Also at the 8th meeting, the Secretary of the Commission provided clarification with regard to the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

15. At the same meeting, the observer for Saudi Arabia made a statement.

16. The Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

Chapter III
Science and technology for development

Priority themes:

(a) **Smart cities and infrastructure**

(b) **Foresight for digital development**

17. The Commission considered agenda item 3 at its 1st, 5th, 6th and 8th meetings, on 9, 11 and 13 May. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on smart cities and infrastructure (E/CN.16/2016/2 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on foresight for digital development (E/CN.16/2016/3);

(c) Report on the intersessional panel meeting, held in Budapest from 11 to 19 January 2016 (E/CN.16/2016/CRP.1).

Ministerial round table on the theme "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: moving from commitments to results"

18. At its 1st meeting, on 9 May, the Commission held a ministerial round table on the 2016 theme of the Council, "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: moving from commitments to results", which was moderated by the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD, who also made introductory remarks.

19. At the same meeting, the following participated: Minister of Infrastructure, Science and Technology, Botswana, Nonofo Molefhi; Vice-Minister, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Dominican Republic, Plácido Gómez Ramírez; Minister Delegate to the Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and the Training of Executives, Morocco, Jamila El Mossali; Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology and Research, Sri Lanka, Susil Premajayantha; Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe, Christian Friis Bach; Head, Directorate of Education and Human Resources, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Chair, Gender Advisory Board, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Shirley Malcom; State Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunication, Ethiopia, Afework Kassu; Science and Technology Advisor to the Secretary of State, United States of America, Vaughan Turekian; State Secretary, Ministry for Strategic Development and Nordic Cooperation, Sweden, Maja Fjaestad; Federal Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology, Pakistan, Fazal Abbas Maken; Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Robert Glasser; Minister, Ministry of Education, Sports, Science and Technology, Uganda, Jessica Alupo; Assistant Secretary-General, The Research Council, Oman, Fahad Bin Al Julanda Al Said; Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, François Xavier Ngarambe; and Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Andrew Kihurani.

20. Also at the 1st meeting, the moderator made concluding remarks.

21. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to transmit to the Council during its high-level segment, to be held from 18 to 22 July 2016, the Chair's summary of the discussion on the 2016 theme of the Council (E/2016/74).

Panel discussion on science and technology for development

22. At the 5th meeting, on 11 May, the representative of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development introduced the report of the Secretary-General on smart cities and infrastructure (E/CN.16/2016/2).

23. At the same meeting, the Commission held a panel discussion on the priority theme "Smart cities and infrastructure", moderated by the Vice-Chair (Uganda). Presentations were made by the following: Deputy Director, ICT, Kampala Capital City Authority, Martin Ssekajja; Commissioner and Chief Information Officer, Department of Innovation and Technology, City of Chicago, Brenna Berman; Senior Lecturer, School of Geography, University of Leeds, Ayona Datta; and Co-Founder, Smart Urbanism Limited, and Visiting Professor, Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis, University College London, Kelvin Campbell.

24. In the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, India, Austria, Thailand, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chile, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, Poland and Oman.

25. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Economic Commission for Europe.

Action taken by the Commission

Science, technology and innovation for development

26. At its 8th meeting, on 13 May, the Commission had before it a draft resolution on science, technology and innovation for development, submitted by the Vice-Chair, Plácido Gómez Ramírez (Dominican Republic), on the basis of informal consultations, and circulated in English only.

27. A statement was made by the facilitator of the draft resolution, Mr. Gómez Ramírez.

28. The Secretary of the Commission provided clarification with regard to the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

29. The Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

Draft decision proposed by the Chair

30. At its 8th meeting, on 13 May, on the proposal of the Chair, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on smart cities and infrastructure (E/CN.16/2016/2 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on foresight for digital development (E/CN.16/2016/3).

Chapter IV

Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews

31. The Commission considered agenda item 4 at its 4th meeting, on 10 May.

Presentation of the progress report on the science, technology and innovation policy of Rwanda

32. A presentation was made by the representative of the UNCTAD secretariat.

33. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Zambia, Kenya and Nigeria, and by the observers for Rwanda, Ethiopia, Botswana and Senegal.

34. Statements were also made by the representatives of UNESCO and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

Presentation of the progress report on the science, technology and innovation policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

35. A presentation was made by the representative of the UNCTAD secretariat.

36. Statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Uganda, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey and China.

37. Statements were also made by the representatives of ITU and UNESCO.

Chapter V

Election of the Chair and other officers for the twentieth session of the Commission

38. The Commission considered agenda item 5 at its 8th meeting, on 13 May.

39. The Commission elected by acclamation the following officers for its twentieth session:

Vice-Chairs:

A. Min **Tjoa** (Austria)
Benedicto **Fonseca Filho** (Brazil)
Peter **Major** (Hungary)
Joseph Noël Etienne Ghislain **Sinatambou** (Mauritius)

40. The Commission postponed the election of the Chair from the Asia-Pacific States.

41. The Commission also postponed the election of the Rapporteur to its twentieth session.

Chapter VI

Provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission

42. The Commission considered agenda item 6 at its 8th meeting, on 13 May. It had before it an informal paper containing the draft provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session.

43. A statement was made by the Chair.

44. Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, the United States, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, Canada, Latvia, Peru, Austria, Turkey and Mauritius.

45. The Commission approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session and recommended it to the Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. B).

Chapter VII
Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session

46. At its 8th meeting, on 13 May, the Commission had before it the draft report on its nineteenth session (E/CN.16/2016/L.1).

47. The Rapporteur, A. Min Tjoa (Austria), introduced the draft report.

48. Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and Pakistan, and by the observer for Saudi Arabia.

49. The Commission adopted the draft report on its nineteenth session and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion.

Chapter VIII
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

50. The Commission held its nineteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 13 May 2016. The Commission held eight meetings (1st to 8th).

51. The session was opened by the Chair, Peter Major (Hungary), who made an opening statement.

52. At the 1st meeting, on 9 May, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made a statement.

53. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union, Houlin Zhao, and the Secretary General, International Council for Science, Gordon McBean, addressed the Commission.

B. Attendance

54. The session was attended by representatives of 43 States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and representatives of civil society and business entities also attended. The list of participants for the session is contained in document E/CN.16/2016/INF/1.

C. Election of officers

55. At the 8th meeting of its eighteenth session, on 8 May 2015, the Commission had elected by acclamation the following as members of the Bureau of its nineteenth session:

Chair:

Peter **Major** (Hungary)

Vice-Chairs:

Maxwell **Otim Onapa** (Uganda)
A. Min **Tjoa** (Austria)

56. At the 1st meeting of the nineteenth session of the Commission, on 9 May 2016, the Vice Minister for Science and Technology of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (Dominican Republic), Plácido Gómez Ramírez, was elected to serve as Vice-Chair.

57. At the same meeting, the Commission appointed A. Min Tjoa (Austria) to serve, in addition to serving as Vice-Chair, as Rapporteur of the nineteenth session of the Commission.

D. Agenda and organization of work

58. At its 1st meeting, on 9 May, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda, as contained in document E/CN.16/2016/1. The agenda read as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.
3. Science and technology for development:

   Priority themes:

   (a) Smart cities and infrastructure;

   (b) Foresight for digital development.
4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the twentieth session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session.

59. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the proposed organization of work, as contained in an informal paper circulated in English only.

60. Also at the same meeting, the Commission appointed Plácido Gómez Ramírez, (Dominican Republic) to facilitate the draft resolution on science and technology for development and Michael Walma (Canada) to facilitate the draft resolution on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

E. Documentation

61. The list of documents before the Commission at its nineteenth session is contained in annex I to the present report.

Annex

List of documents before the Commission at its nineteenth session

Document symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.16/2016/1	1	Provisional annotated agenda and organization of work
A/71/67-E/2015/50	2	Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels
E/CN.16/2016/2 and Corr.1	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on smart cities and infrastructure
E/CN.16/2016/3	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on foresight for digital development
E/CN.16/2016/L.1	7	Draft report of the Commission on its nineteenth session
E/CN.16/2016/CRP.1	2	Report of the intersessional panel meeting (11-13 January 2016)
E/CN.16/2016/INF/1		List of participants

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